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WHOLE NO. 1972.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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IN FOND MEMORY

Impressive and Elaborate Ceremon-
ials for the Dead.

PROCESSION AND SERVICES

Decoration Day Generally Observed—Business Suspended—Parade—Oration By J. A. Cruzan.

A HOLIDAY.

The Heavens were weeping through-
out the greater part of the Memorial
Day exercises yesterday. There was a
great gathering of people of all
nationalities at the cemetery. The
graves, and especially those of the
sleeping war veterans, were profusely
decorated with flowers and vines.

The day was practically a holiday.
The Government offices suspended
business early in the forenoon while
the business portion of the city was
deserted after the noon hour. Only
the Government schools were in session.

The procession was late in reaching
the cemetery. Many carriages and
hundreds of pedestrians preceded it.
Immediately upon the arrival of the
column at the cemetery, the services
were begun on the G. A. R. plot.
After an appropriate selection by the
Government band, Post Commander
L. L. Le Pierre read the ritual. This
was followed by prayer by Chaplain
Greene. Comrade Williams decorated
the graves of the dead.

O. C. Swain, of the Sons of Veterans,
read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.
Comrade J. A. Cruzan followed with
an oration. The roll call of the dead
was made by Adjutant Copeland.
There were fired three volleys over the
graves of the veterans by the Benning-
ton bluejackets.

The great throng of people then took
the strain of American, accompanied
by the band, at the conclusion of which,
Rev. Douglas Putnam Birne pro-
nounced the benediction.

THE ORATION.

Following is the excellent address
by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, orator of the
day:

It is thirty-seven years since the
first gun fired at Sumter called a na-
tion to arms. A new generation, worthy
in every way to succeed that one,
has drawn its sword in one of the most
righteous wars that the world has
ever seen, and it is now making his-
tory. Some of our comrades who wore
the blue in that older struggle are help-
ing in the new. Dewey, Sampson and
Schley of the navy, and Miles, Merritt,
Shafter and scores of others, who
are now in this army, which is now
making history, shared the fortunes
of that older army.

Today we pause to remember. We
call to mind another righteous war.
We remember another army which
carried the old flag at Donaldson, Shiloh,
Pittsburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta,
Antietam, Cold Harbor, Fredericks-
burg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and
in the Wilderness. We remember another
navy that fought at Forts Henry and
Donelson, Hampton Roads, New
Orleans, Fort Fisher and Mobile Bay.
We recall such names as Lyons, Baker,
Reynolds, Hancock, Schofield, Rose-
crans, Hooker, Meade, Howard, Thom-
as, Sheridan, Sherman and Grant. We
remember Admiral Foote, Dahlgren,
Porter and Farragut. We remember
Wilson, Sumner, Ben Wade, Chase,
Stanton and Abraham Lincoln. These
men, and the boys in blue they led,
also made history of which Americans
shall ever be proud.

I want to open a page or two of this
older history and see what we find
written thereon. It was given to these
history makers, whom we honor to-
day, to uphold our flag and save our
nation from dismemberment. More
than a century ago into this bit of
bunting our forefathers stitched and
stained our democracy. It became
more than a bit of bunting, it was a
symbol of a free country, nationally.

Fired on at Sumter, handed down
through one-half of America, the loyal
North sprang to arms in its defense.
Why? Because that flag meant Amer-
ica. The ringing words of General
John A. Dix, "If any man attempts
to haul down the American flag shoot
him on the spot," found response in
every American heart.

That flag stood for nationality, lib-
erty, equality. With one and a half mil-
lion loyal baronets back of it, what
a power there was in that bit of bunt-
ing. How like a thing of life the old
flag ran, 'mid fire and smoke and ter-
rible carnage to the top of command
everywhere, and how the insurgent
colors sank before it. And it is still
a power as England in Venezuela dis-
credited, as Spain is learning in Cuba
and the Philippines today. Why? Be-
cause these our comrades stained

its stripes a deeper red with loyal
blood.

It was also given to these history
makers of more than one-third of a
century gone to demonstrate that a
free government, of the people, for
the people and by the people, is a pos-
sibility.

Again and again had the experiment
of democracy been tried, but it had al-
ways failed, most disastrously. The
Jews tried it in Palestine. Greece
and Rome failed signally. With these
failures in mind, Webster thirty
years before Sumter said: "If we

also fail, popular government will for-
ever be an impossibility." And so
thought the world. When, in '61, the
lurid fires of civil war lit up the hor-
izon, Carlyle, the English cynic, said:
"A foul chimney is burning
itself out over there." He voiced
the glad thought of depodium every-
where and the town-froth and op-
pressed throughout all the world hid
their faces in despair.

But in that critical hour two mil-
lion brave soldiers stretched forth
their hands to stay the tottering ark of
liberty. One-half a million willingly
went to their death. America and the
world owes it to these men that free
government is no longer an experi-

ment but an omnipotent fact, a fact
as dear to the South as the North, for
President McKinley, the worthy suc-
cessor of Washington, Adams, Jeffer-
son, Lincoln, finds no more loyal sup-
port north of the Mason-Dixon line
than that which comes to him from the
South.

Think for a moment what would
have been the result had these com-
rades failed in this part of their work
instead of a grand, strong national-
ity, two weak, rival, jealous republics,
would be side by side, suspiciously
watching each other. What nation
would then have dared to say to Spain:
"Starvation and butchery in Cuba
must cease."

It was the mission of these men also
to strike down slavery and to make
free speech the right of every Ameri-
can from one end of the land to the
other. Americans born since 1861 do
not realize the priceless boon, the free-
dom of speech, which we now possess,
nor at what cost it was purchased. It
was done some Americans good to vis-
it some other land and breathe for a
time a different atmosphere. It is told
that a bright American girl, a graduate
of Wellesley, formed one of an excursion
party on an American steamer in the
Mediterranean. They spent several
weeks in Constantinople. In their
shopping tours she made the acquain-
tance of an intelligent Turkish mer-
chant. One day after having comple-
ted her purchases, this American girl
said to All: "Why do not the Turks
of your class say to the government
that these horrible Armenian atroc-
ities must cease?"

All sprang from his cross legged po-
sition on his mat and bowing low, said
in bated breath: "We do not speak."

"But you ought to speak. In Amer-
ica if the men did not put an end to such
atrocities, we women would rise and
overthrow such a government in
single day."

"Madam," said All, "We dare not
speak."

Passing through the streets she
met an artist acquaintance who was
making his temporary home in Con-
stantinople. She repeated the incident to
him. The artist looked furtively to the right
and then to the left, and then whispered:
"All is right. We dare not speak."

"Why do you dare not speak? Amer-
ica would protect you."

"Yes, perhaps, but men who dare to
speak, disappear mysteriously. What
then, could my government do? All
is right. We dare not speak."

That evening, as the sun was set-
ting, this young American girl, related
these conversations to the other
members of the excursion party. Then
springing from her chair she took off
her yachting cap and waving it shout-
ed: "Three cheers for grand Old Glory
and a country where men and women
dare to speak."

Yea, but forty years ago in one-half

of America we too, dared not speak.
Listen to Whittier:

When first I saw our banner wave
Above the Nation's Council hall,
I heard beneath its marble wall,
The clanking fetters of the slave!

It is the foul market place I stood
And saw the Christian mother sold
And childhood with its locks of gold
Blue-eyed and fair with Saxon blood.

shut my eyes and held my breath;
And smothering down the wrath and
shame

that set my northern blood afame,
Stood silent, where to speak was
death.

On the oppressor's side was power;
And yet I knew that every wrong,
However old, however strong,
But waited God's avenging hour!

I knew that Truth would crush the lie:
Somehow, sometime the end would
be;

Yet scarcely dared I hope to see
The triumph with my mortal eye.

But now, I see it! In the sun
A free flag floats from yonder dome,
And above the Nation's hearth and home
The Justice, long-delayed, is done.

REPORT OF FIGHT

Rumor of an Engagement and a Heavy
American Victory.

SPAIN'S FLEET IS NOW LOCATED

Cervera Crossed the Atlantic With His Squadron.
Schley Has Been Bombarding—Manila
Troops to Mass Here.

TWELVE SPANISH SHIPS SUNK.

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 21.—It is rumored here
that a naval battle took place yesterday in the wind-
ward passage, off Mole St. Nicholas. According to
the report brought by a passenger who arrived on a
coasting vessel from Port de Paix, there were
twelve Spanish war vessels sunk, but only two of
the American vessels were disabled. I have been
so far unable to confirm the rumors.

It is reported here from a vague source that can-
nonading was heard off the mole to the northward,
ceasing at nightfall, and that the firing was renewed
early to-day and continued until noon.

WASHINGTON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The cablegram from Cape
Haytiен conveying a rumor that in an engagement off
Mole St. Nicholas twelve Spanish ships were de-
stroyed and two American vessels disabled created
some excitement to-night, and although at this hour
(11 p. m.) nothing further has come either to verify
the report or to indicate that such a battle has occurred,
it was given more credence than usually attaches
to such rumors because, notwithstanding report for
the past day or two locating Admiral Sampson at Key
West, it has been suspected that not all of his vessels
returned there, but since leaving San Juan and touch-
ing at Cape Haytiен he has been lying in wait for the
Spaniards in the Windward Passage.

NAVAL OFFICER'S IDEAS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Tonight a naval officer stated
positively his disbelief in the Cape Haytiен story. "It lacks
plausibility," said he, "for, in the first place, there are not
twelve vessels in Spain's squadron; secondly, Admiral Sampson
is at Mole St. Nicholas, and, thirdly, we believe the Span-
iards are still in Santiago harbor."

The official spoke as if he had definite knowledge of the
whereabouts of the two fleets, and gave the correspondent to
understand that the swiftest war vessels under Sampson's
command were steaming as rapidly as possible to Santiago.

It is the general belief here that the battleship Oregon has
by this time joined Bear-Admiral Sampson's fleet, enabling
him easily to be victorious over the Spanish fleet.

SCHLEY ENGAGES CERVERA.

LONDON, May 21.—The Chronicle's special ca-
ble from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

Four of Schley's squadron approached Santiago
last night and exchanged shots with the forts, but
retired later.

The dispatch says the bombardment was begun
again this morning and the result is yet doubtful.
The engagement is hot.

U. S. MONTEREY COMING.

Admiral Cervera, in command of the Cape Verde squadron of the Spanish fleet. It read:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 19.—This morning I have without incident entered this port accompanied by squadron. CERVERA."

The Minister of Marine immediately went to the residence of the Premier, Señor Sagasta, and communicated this information. He then proceeded to the palace for the purpose of informing the Queen Regent, but her Majesty had already retired, and the news was conveyed to her by the Infanta Isabel.

Captain Aunon then went to the Admiralty and cabled his congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Cervera, says a cable dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, did not sight an American ship during the voyage. He announced that the crews of his ships are in perfect health and enthusiastic. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"The blockading vessels quickly left on the approach of the squadron, whose arrival has created the greatest excitement and enthusiasm at Santiago. Immediately crowds of people thronged the quays and cheered our sailors. Havana's relief at the safe arrival of the fleet is very great, as it was feared the American ships which left the blockade there had gone to intercept the Spanish fleet. It is now believed the Americans fled in order to avoid a reverse."

SPANISH FLEET PILIKIA.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 21.—Rear-Admiral Osbon arrived here this morning on the Dutch steamer Prins Frederik from Curacao, where he met the Spanish fleet, consisting of the cruisers Viscaya, Infanta Maria Teresa, Evidado (presumably the Almirante Oquendo) and Cristobal Colon and two torpedo-boat destroyers.

The Spanish squadron took on 300 tons of bad coal and 100 tons of provisions and left Curacao on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock it could still be sighted steaming westward.

The ships have little or no coal and scant supplies of provisions. The allowance to the men of the ships' crews for five days had been nothing but beans. The torpedo-boats are almost empty and in such condition that they would be unable to do much damage.

FRANCE GETTING FRIENDLY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A dispatch from Paris says: There are remarkable indications in certain Paris journals hitherto inimical of a complete reversal of the French disposition toward America.

TO MASS AT HONOLULU.

The big army which is to occupy the Philippines, will congregate in the Honolulu harbor.

The Charleston will be anchored in the stream until all the transport boats have arrived. This will be ten days at least.

The City of Peking was to have left San Francisco on Wednesday last. She will probably reach here late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning.

The Australia and City of Sydney were to leave a day or so after the Peking.

The Monterey is coming. The big monitor will not arrive until the latter part of the week.

The Charleston brought no orders for the Bennington. It is expected, however, that the Mexican will arrive within a week or ten days to relieve the Bennington.

The Bennington will probably be ordered to convoy some of the transport ships to Manila.

CHARLESTON'S ARRIVAL.

The Charleston was telephoned off Koko Head at 9:55 o'clock. Less than an hour afterward the Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall steamed out into the harbor to welcome her. On board were about one hundred and fifty persons, mostly members of the "Big 100" committee. The Government band was also aboard. The Charleston was met this side of Diamond Head. Three mighty cheers were given by the towns-people which was heartily responded to by the navy men. It seemed as though everybody in town was down to watch the Charleston come in.

U. S. S. CHARLESTON.

A MISSION FEAST.

Thousands Congregate in the Catholic Church Compound.

The celebration of the Feast of the Holy Ghost in the Roman Catholic Church grounds Saturday night and Sunday was an imposing affair. It is conservatively estimated that in the neighborhood of four thousand Portuguese attended the festivities. A large number of foreigners were there also.

On Saturday evening the Portuguese made their offerings. These were deposited in the royal crown. The Portuguese band furnished a delightful serenade. The Raffle counter in one portion of the grounds did a land office business. These revenues go toward defraying the expenses of the celebration and for the poor.

There was exhibited a big supply of meats, potatoes, vegetables and grain, collected for the poor of the city.

The chief religious service was held in the Cathedral at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A beautiful choral service was rendered. The St. Louis College band participated.

The supper took place in the Cathedral grounds at 1 o'clock yesterday. Most of the poor men were Hawaiians. They were clothed in new white duck suits, and each was given a hat and a pair of shoes.

The decorations about the grounds were quite attractive. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated by electric lamps and many Japanese paper lanterns. The main court was lined with flags of all nations. The stars and stripes were floating from several flag-staffs on the premises.

The record is said never to have been equaled since the building of the first iron warships.

OREGON A GREAT SHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Navy Department is proud of the record made by the Oregon from an engineering point of view. The reports to the department from the ship show that she does not need 5 cents worth of repairs to her machinery after 13,000 miles continuous run.

The record is said never to have been equaled since the building of the first iron warships.

THE GAZETTE (semi-weekly) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

UNION IS NEAR

Occupation and Annexation Soon to Be at Hand.

HAWAII AS A PACIFIC BASE

Altitude of Administration—Islands Adapted to Use as Reserve Post Joint Resolution in the House.

TO OCCUPY HAWAII

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special from Washington says: It is probable that American troops will soon be occupying Hawaii. President McKinley agrees with all callers that the temporary occupation of the Philippines is out of the question. Whether we desire it or not, we will be compelled to retain the Islands for a long time, if not permanently. More troops than now decided on will have to be sent to Manilla in course of several months. This contingency appeals to the administration with such force that the advisability of making Hawaii a base for both army and naval operations has been discussed. It is not known at what time the American commander in the Philippines might need additional men. The distance between San Francisco and Manilla might endanger American prestige and many lives. To offset this possibility it is proposed to send probably 10,000 volunteers to Hawaii, there to be held in reserve. They could be trained there and from that point could be sent to Manilla twenty days earlier than they could be kept in the United States. The climate of Hawaii is excellent. No finer point could be selected for organizing, drilling and equipping raw recruits and getting them into shape for active field service.

ANNEXATION.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Senators who are opposed to Hawaiian annexation are now trying to prevent action by the House of Representatives on Newlands' resolution.

Since that resolution has been reported to the House plain intimations have been conveyed to Chairman Pitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee that if the House should pass the resolution the enemies of annexation in the Senate would retaliate by holding up the war revenue bill indefinitely. Pettigrew of South Dakota is the Senator who has taken the lead in this movement.

On the other hand the more earnest advocates of annexation in the Senate have intimated that action by the House on the Newlands resolution would accelerate the passage of the war revenue bill. There are apparently dangerous complications between the annexation resolution and the war revenue bill, whichever course is taken in the House.

TO RECOVER MANILA.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—From a Spanish source telegrams were received today that the public and technical opinion in Spain is unanimous in advising the Government to send the reserve squadron with a strong contingent of reserves and artillery to Manilla at once.

VAMOOSE, POLO.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A Montreal special to the Herald says: It has not been possible for Spain to postpone the departure of Señor Polo, Bernabe any longer. Tomorrow he will sail with all his staff by a Dominion liner for Liverpool.

Admiral Miller.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamships Ohio and Conemaugh were added to the fleet of Government transport ships yesterday and will be ready to sail with the Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney.

The Australia was placed on the dry dock at the Union Iron Works yesterday and today the City of Peking will come off the dock at Hunter's point.

Admiral Miller boarded the United States coast defense ship Monterey yesterday afternoon and hoisted his flag at the monitor's masthead.

Cargo of Coal.

The American schooner Lizzie Vance in command of Captain Hardwick, anchored off port Sunday morning on her way from Newcastle to San Francisco with a full cargo of coal. The captain stated he would remain outside until this morning when he will come into port and clear at the Custom House. He states that he stopped at this port to get provisions. It seems to be the general impression that once the Lizzie Vance is in port she will remain for a while and that her coal will be disposed here. The Lizzie Vance is well known in Honolulu, having been here before.

W. H. Cornwell and Senator Baldwin returned from Maui on the Claridene Sunday.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHRONIC COLD IN THE THROAT.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.) Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Peppermint Balsam and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balsam thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which he had ever used did her as much good. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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INCOME TAX ACT

It Has a Narrow Escape at the
Hands of the House

EXPERT REPORTS ARE RECEIVED

Past Work in One Branch of Post-
al Bureau Criticised—For
Civil Service.

SENATE.

Eighty-seventh Day, May 27.
Third reading of opium bill postponed to next Tuesday.

On motion of Senator Wright the Senate adjourned over Memorial Day to Tuesday, May 31.

The Senate is waiting for acts to come back from the House.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday forenoon Rep. Richards, with the action of the Vice-Speaker in adjourning the House on the previous afternoon still fresh in his mind, moved that the House adjourn permanently. The continual absence and carelessness of members of the House concerning the work to be done, demanded summary action. Rep. Robertson seconded the motion. Rep. Kahauelio endorsed the sentiment but objected to the motion. The work of the session must be done. The names of the absentees should be published in order that the stigma be cast on none of the other members. Rep. Robertson stated that some of the country members had started in early in the session to leave the House for a week at a time. The other members then could hardly be expected to stick closely to business when this kind of thing was being done right before their eyes. People in glass houses should not throw stones. Rep. Richards had been absent in Hilo for a week at a time and more than once. Neither could the Vice-Speaker say anything for he had gone off for three or four days without gaining the permission of the House.

Rep. Richards withdrew his motion to adjourn.

Third reading of House Bill 8, Income Tax Bill. Rep. Achi moved to defer further consideration until Monday. Lost. Rep. Richards moved the bill pass third reading. The vote on this stood six to five in favor of passage. This was not the necessary two-thirds vote. Rep. Robertson moved that further consideration be deferred until Monday. Rep. Loebenstein objected and raised a point of order to the effect that the bill had not received the number of votes requisite for passage and that it was therefore settled. Rep. Robertson stated that the bill had not been indefinitely postponed nor had it been laid on the table. Rep. Achi moved a reconsideration of the vote. This was objected to but the Vice-Speaker considered the motion in order. It was carried and Rep. Robertson then moved for postponement of further consideration until Tuesday. This was likewise objected to but the motion was put and carried. It was a pretty little sparring match and excellent generalship was shown on the part of Rep. Robertson.

Rep. Robertson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved that the Committee on Passed Bills, acting in conjunction with the Senate Committee, inform the President that an extension of the session will be necessary in order to complete the work."

Minister Cooper read a message from the President announcing the following men chosen to be members of the Council of State: John Nott, S. K. Ka-ne, John Phillips, J. A. Kennedy and M. A. Gonsalves.

At 12 m. House took a recess until 2 p. m.

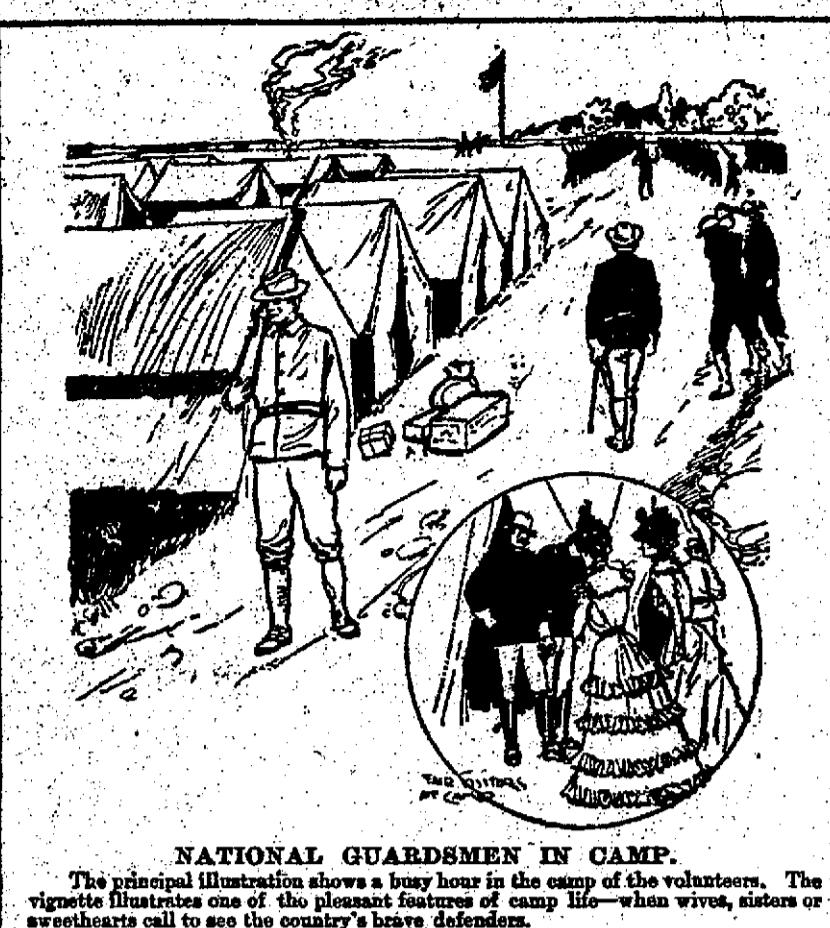
AFTERNOON SESSION.

House Bill 84, relating to employment agency, passed second reading. House Bill 81, relating to impounding of estrays, followed the same course.

Rep. Gear read lengthy report of the Finance Committee on the Postal Department bearing on the expert work done. The committee reported briefly on the three departments. Under the head of General Post Office, the committee stated that there was no reason for serious criticism of the secretary's books.

Under the Money Order Department the committee stated that the head of that branch was deserving of much credit for the neatness and manner of keeping his books.

Under the head of Postal Savings Bank the committee reported in part as follows: "This branch of the Postal Bureau your committee are sorry to be obliged to report has been carried on up to within a few months



NATIONAL GUARDSMEN IN CAMP.

The principal illustration shows a busy hour in the camp of the volunteers. The vignette illustrates one of the pleasant features of camp life—when wives, sisters or sweethearts call to see the country's brave defenders.

of the end of the period, in a most unsatisfactory manner. The books were neither neat nor correct. The present superintendent, who was appointed during the last portion of the period, has been obliged to open up new books altogether, copying all of the former superintendent's work into them. There is a shortage in this account of this department of \$200.00. We would strongly recommend that this branch of the Postal Bureau be divorced from this Bureau, and be placed directly under the Minister of Finance."

The committee recommended that more clerks be employed in the Post Office. In this bureau especially should persons be employed who are thoroughly competent. Clerks can only become competent by actual education in the office; thus the idea of promotion should be strictly adhered to. Politics should not enter the Post Office.

The expert work by A. B. Scrimgeour is most complete and shows clearly the whole state of affairs in the Postal Department. Minister Damon said that he had been anxious to become acquainted with the inside workings of the Postal Bureau but never had he been able to get hold of anything tangible until the report of the expert was read.

The report was ordered printed.

Substitute bill to House Bill 23, relating to eminent domain, brought up on second reading. Rep. McCandless moved for indefinite postponement. Passed second reading.

Second reading of Senate Bill 34, relating to helau and puuhonua. Report of the committee recommending passage, adopted.

Senate amendments to House Bill 64, relating to construction of railroads, concurred in by the House.

House adjourned at 4:05 p. m.

HOUSE

Eighty-eighth Day, May 28.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Richards made a report for the Passed Bills Committee on the resolution ordering informed the President of the necessity of more time for the completion of the work. The Senate was not in favor of joining with the House in any such request. Rep. Paris asked if the information was official or not. Rep. Richards answered that it was not. Rep. Robertson moved that the House inform the President without waiting for the Senate. Carried.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Isenberg presented the report of the Military Committee to whom were referred certain items in the current account bill. The report was, in part, as follows:

"We have carefully looked into the items of the support of the military and find that in the last session \$65,760 were asked for. Of this amount \$57,295.53 were spent, leaving a balance of \$8,464.47. This shows that a great deal of care has been exercised in the expenditure of the aforesaid appropriation, we therefore, recommend that the amount asked for now which is \$60,000, be allowed.

"We would also like to state that we have very carefully considered the matter of new instruments for the band. We find that out of the 28 instruments that are in use now 10 of them belong to the Government, the rest are private instruments, the 10 Government instruments are very poor ones and have been patched up so often that they really should be condemned; we would recommend that \$1705 be appropriated for new instruments."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Loebenstein moved that an item of \$2000 be inserted in the Current Account Bill for support of the Hilo band. For many years the organization had been supported by the citizens of the Rainy City. It was no more than right that some assistance should be rendered. Minister Damon was in favor of placing the appropriation directly under the Department of Foreign Affairs. Rep. Atkinson said it was well known that "magic hair charms to soothe the savage breast."



ARTILLERY ENTERING CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Whips cracking, chains rattling and dust flying, the battery of regular artillery enters Chickamauga Park. Gunners, riders and horses are full of spirits, and hearts bound with pride as the shouts of welcome from those already on the old battle ground fill the air.

Your Tax

for the coming year on baking powder will be very light if you buy *Schilling's Best* and use only one heaping teaspoonful to a quart of flour.

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equaling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shaped for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUILO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

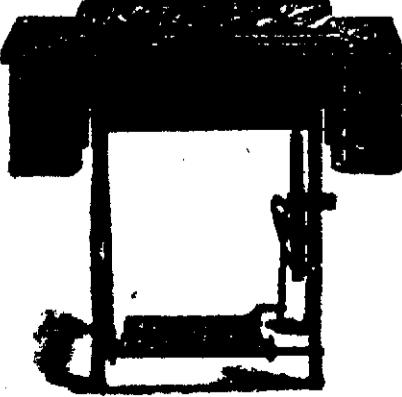
Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Worry Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 30, 1898.

Victor
Safes

WERE invented, patented and put onto the market to supply an urgent demand for a well built, and at the same time, medium priced safe.

+++

The manufacturers of this safe have made a careful study of the requirements of the different safes and classes and as a result the VICTOR SAFE has supplied the vacancy.

+++

Aside from the regular six sizes we carry in stock, we can order any style of safe required and have it divided to suit the purchaser.

+++

In our office we are using one of the regular make, and for convenience it can be touched by any safe we have ever seen.

+++

All VICTOR SAFES are made of the best materials known to the trade and only skilled workmen are employed.

+++

Every part is made by the VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., from the raw material and are thoroughly tested before and after construction.

+++

We invite inspection.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

GIVEN
AWAY
FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands.

SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SECOND TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MAY 31, 1898

DECORATION DAY.

Upon this 30th day of May, 125,000 American volunteers, are in camps, armed and moving towards the Atlantic. On this day, also, an American fleet, with its decks cleared for action either confronts the Spanish Armada, or has locked arms with it in the strange mystical dance of death.

On this 30th day of May, the survivors of the generation that fought for the Union of States, stand over the graves of the dead, and smother their windowless palaces of rest, with flowers. But here in the central Pacific, the Southern Cross hangs low in the sky, above some of them. Nature, always kind to these exiles, keeps the sword over their graves in everlasting green, and orders that only the softest wind gather the sweetness of the Valley's perfume, and distill it over these resting places.

The men of the generation which engaged in Bloody struggle with each other over the cause of Union, give place to the sons of the succeeding generation that keep step to the same music, in the march against a common enemy, in the cause of humanity. Stranger than the legends of fiction, the invisible hands of Grant and Lee move in the air in an attitude of blessing over their own flesh and blood, at whose sides are buckled the two swords that were sheathed at Appomattox. He would, indeed, have been called a false prophet, who had risen upon the bloody field of Cold Harbor, and announced to those great commanders, while throwing their killing legions against each other, the harmony and union of the year 1898.

One might give rein to the fancy, and have seen in the gray light of this Commemorative morning, the ghostly figures of these great commanders, standing beside each other, with the vast legions of the blue and gray, in spectral lines erect and silent before them. The invisible bugles sounded "attention," and "present." The shadowy veterans saluted, and vanished, with their commanders back to their dreamless sepulchres.

WILL THE AMERICAN VESSELS CALL?

On the 10th of this month, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American House of Representatives met, and at its request, General Schofield and Admiral Walker gave to the committee their views on the necessity of acquiring the Hawaiian Islands, as a military and naval strategic base.

Mr. Berry asked Admiral Walker this question:

"Will an ordinary war vessel run now from the Philippine Islands to San Francisco and back again without coaling?" Admiral Walker replied: "No; they should take on coal somewhere. These ships which it is said are to leave San Francisco with troops and supplies for the Philippine Islands, will have to stop at Honolulu—that is, they all will stop there."

While Admiral Walker is not the official who directs the movements of the vessels, he is so close to the Secretary of the Navy, that his statement is almost authoritative, and we may expect that the vessels will call at this port.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Charleston has arrived. Transports with troops for Manila will soon be here. Hawaii has become distinctly a part of the American war territory. The need of these Islands as a strategic base is no longer a matter of speculation, but is declared by military and naval judgment during actual hostilities. Hawaii willingly accepts this conclusion.

The strange spectacle is presented in the positive declaration by the commander of the land and naval forces of the United States, of the need of these Islands, as a strategic point, followed by their occupation or use, while on the other hand, the Legislative branch of the Government still hesitates to promptly accept this judgment even while war is in existence. The Executive acts upon facts. The Legislature dwells upon a theory.

However, as the Legislative body realizes the driving force of facts, and is confronted with the situation, it becomes rapidly educated. Speech may be "silver." Not silence, but events, are "golden." The calling at this port of the Charleston, and the transports, is worth a million of documents on annexation, and many volumes of Con-

gressional Records, full of dreary debates.

Immediately after the American revolution, the new and independent States of America hesitated to adopt a constitution. Spain, holding Louisiana, threatened to bar out the commerce of the West from an outlet by the Mississippi. This threat confronted the States with a fact, and not a theory. It put before them the immediate and not a remote danger of commerce. They felt the hot breath of an enemy, and they acted.

Spain, once more perhaps in American history, extends the boundary of the American Republic. She puts before it the immediate need of practical action. She involuntarily shows the value of this strategic point. She involuntarily stimulates American expansion. Her illiberal policy in 1780 strongly influenced the consolidation of the Union, and did bring the purchase of Louisiana. Her same illiberal policy, one hundred years later, brings the occupation of the Philippines and probably the annexation of South America, Canada, and Australia seemed to be a condition that excluded any large rise in its price, in the future. All predictions have gone wrong. The world is treated to a new object lesson. What was believed to be impossible has happened. Men have not yet learned to conquer the seas, excepting on the Ewa and other plantations here, and on narrow areas of soil elsewhere. The scientific savants and miners and pioneers are slowly moving in the campaign to secure a "triumph over nature," which means really, a conquering of our own ignorance. When Prince Kropotkin tells us, that it is possible, under the most scientific cultivation, to obtain products from the earth to the value of \$4,000 per acre, it makes the future bright for the human race.

The prominent feature in a popular war is that the average man expects to conduct it, in the first instance. There are now about fourteen millions of generals and admirals in the United States, who have made up their minds as to the proper strategy. They do not agree with each other in their tactics, but agree that the commissioned generals and admirals are incompetent, until one of them scores a success.

All this is only a repetition of the early days of the Civil war. After while some reverses make it plain that trained men make the best fighters. Then the vast army of generals and admirals quietly resign, and let the trained men do the work.

The graves of many thousands of men, whose lives were simply thrown away by the "On to Richmond" cries of the people in 1861, are decorated to-day.

However impatient the people are to see the floor promptly wiped with the Spaniards, the strong conservative sense of the majority will sustain the President.

SPANISH RESOURCES.

General Daniel E. Sickles, who was American Minister at Madrid, for some time, says of the Spaniards:

"As a matter of fact, the resources of Spain are apt to prove surprisingly great, considering the desperate situation, in which she is placed. I am not casting doubt on the result of the present war; it can have but one ending. We must not expect Spain to crumble to pieces at the first touch of a hostile nation. The Spanish have come to believe that we are a nation of blowhards, and they confidently expect to whip us. The people believe that the principal industry in the United States is the raising of hogs."

It is not surprising that the ignorant Spaniards believe that the Americans are merely hog breeders, when one recalls that both British and European literature until within a late period, expressed the same belief. The British humorous journals educated their readers to believe that the wealth of the Western States was the hog products, and the most genteel occupation was butchering. While popular opinion regarding the Americans has been reversed during the last twenty years, owing to the intelligence of the British people, the ignorance of the French and the Spanish people, regarding American affairs, is simply astounding. It is not to be expected that a people who still refuse to believe that Admiral Dewey won his victory by superior fighting, will sue for peace. The political leaders no doubt, see the inevitable, but they are powerless.

In one respect only does the present situation in Spain, resemble the situation of the Confederate States of America towards the close of the Civil war. After the resources of the South were exhausted, and its homes were filled with poverty and suffering, and though its military leaders knew that the cause was utterly lost, it was even then impossible for the Southern leaders to make any terms with the Federal Government. Had it been attempted, the Southern people, exhausted as they were, would, in the opinion of Vice-President Stevens, have refused to follow their leaders.

At this point, in all international contests, the power of the women is felt.

Governed more by sentiment than men are, although only slightly more, they refuse to listen to reason. Sacrifice becomes a "melancholy pleasure" and poverty and suffering are welcomed with enthusiasm.

If this is a correct representation of the intelligent, well bred, educated Anglo-Saxon woman, then only the blindest devotion can be expected of the Spanish women, in the "holy cause" of repelling the hog-breeding Americans from the choicest of Spanish possessions. Behind the Spanish Armada are the Spanish women, and women never asked for pay, in any "holy cause."

TWO DOLLAR WHEAT.

Only a few months ago, the value of wheat was so low, the American farmers were in distress. Today, it is relatively the highest priced article in the world's markets. It was believed by the writers on crops, a few years ago, that "wheat had seen its best days." The opening of vast territories in South America, Canada, and Australia seemed to be a condition that excluded any large rise in its price, in the future. All predictions have gone wrong. The world is treated to a new object lesson. What was believed to be impossible has happened. Men have not yet learned to conquer the seas, excepting on the Ewa and other plantations here, and on narrow areas of soil elsewhere. The scientific savants and miners and pioneers are slowly moving in the campaign to secure a "triumph over nature," which means really, a conquering of our own ignorance. When Prince Kropotkin tells us, that it is possible, under the most scientific cultivation, to obtain products from the earth to the value of \$4,000 per acre, it makes the future bright for the human race.

Even the suffering and ignorant farmers of Kansas are learning something. Its State Board of Agriculture says: "Kansas farmers are learning year by year that their business, if profitable, must be so conducted that it is not the mere playing of a game of chance with the weather or with a single crop; that a somewhat diversified, and yet not too scattering, agriculture and a studying of and adaptation to climatic conditions, the demands and the markets are essential (not more, perhaps, but as much) in Kansas as elsewhere. Those who most fully recognize these conditions and most intelligently respond to their inexorable requirements are realizing a fair or large prosperity. Others who persistently defy or deny them are ready to declare that farming is no longer a source of profit, that farmers are slaves of those in other pursuits, and that the times are politically, financially and morally out of joint.

Although no vocation in all pleasure or all profit, the men who conduct the business of farming with the same energy and skill as the successful merchant or professional man will reap the same and, as a rule, a greater and more certain measure of reward; the time has passed, however, if it ever existed, when fortunes were made by unskilled owners of farms, large or small, anywhere. Convincing proof of either proposition can be found in almost any one of the 105 counties of Kansas. Muscle, to win, must be lubricated with brains."

FIGHTING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

A large number, perhaps a majority of the members of the House violently attack many of the items of the appropriation bill, after it has been carefully prepared by the Executive and carefully revised by the Senate.

The community will thank men who after careful investigation, enforce economy in the public service. But it does not thank them, when they fail to investigate carefully, and rashly strike out items of expenditures that have been fixed by those who are responsible for the administration of the laws. The House should aid, and not block the administration.

If the Government was suspected of wasting the public income, or it was an accepted fact that it was extravagant, the members would be justified in putting on the brakes. There is no belief of this kind among the tax payers. On the other hand, it is conceded that the Government service is carried on with singular honesty.

The Senate has been disposed to be critical in its review of the appropriation bill. But it has generally approved of its items.

What then is the matter with these members of the House? The officers of the Government, with some years of experience in the public service, devoting their time to its details, desirous of improving and enlarging it, refusing in many cases to ask for appropriations which might well be made for the benefit of the people, are suddenly met by these members with the foolish comments: "What do you know about administration? What do you know about the needs of the service? Give us a dice box, and we

can throw for the amounts needed in the public service, as accurately as you who have been in it for years can estimate them. We have an instinct for grasping the needs of the Government, that is better than all of your experience."

There must be some adequate cause for this singular attitude of these members of the House. No one, we believe, has any doubt about their honesty.

Perhaps, they believe that the duty of a "statesman" is to make it hot for the Government. Perhaps they desire to make the Government and Senate feel that they have a "high and solemn duty" to perform in refusing to agree with them.

Perhaps, after all, it is only a case of "fits," common to young children, in Legislative Kindergartens, as well as in other schools. As the most of the members are inexperienced in the making of laws, and the administration of them, the too rapid eating of the green fruit of Legislative honors, has brought on these severe "fits" of distressing economy. In such cases Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pills of pure modesty are often beneficial. The community, like a good old aunt makes due allowance for these diseases of Legislative childhood, and the annoying capers of the teething period.

School will close in a few days. Until then, it is the fervent hope of all, that these "fits" will disappear, and these guileless Legislative youths will not do more damage, or make any more faces at the Government and the Senate than their inexperienced nature will permit.

It is quite remarkable too, that some of the other inexperienced members of the House seem to instinctively respect the experience and knowledge of the Government in the way of conducting its business. They do not suffer from these violent attacks of disease.

President McKinley, himself, a soldier, and sober from his own experiences, recalls the dark days which followed the "Big Injin" days of the first skirmishes of the Civil War and the second thought of the Northern people, that although they had the resources of the world behind them, they made little headway against a people, who were without money, and had to get their ammunition largely through blockade runners.

It is fortunate that President McKinley knows the meaning of war, and discourages the whoop of the "Big Injin." The people of the United States are divided into two classes, one, that regards the war as a necessary, but terrible evil, and another, and regards it as a prolonged picnic, full of exciting incidents.

President McKinley, himself, a soldier, and sober from his own experiences, recalls the dark days which followed the "Big Injin" days of the first skirmishes of the Civil War and the second thought of the Northern people, that although they had the resources of the world behind them, they made little headway against a people, who were without money, and had to get their ammunition largely through blockade runners.

It was not so proven before. If the demand increases with a license, then smuggling will increase also. The holders of a license will be very apt to buy where they can get the best rates and not question how or where it was obtained. Another argument against it, proven when the Hoa was in force, is the fact that the native Hawaiians in much larger numbers used it than they ever did before, or have since the license was abolished. Should not this be a sufficient reason for voting against the license? The Hawaiians should be protected against this great temptation.

It was also proven that the strict laws with which the former license was guarded could not be enforced well enough to protect the licensees any more than the laws against smuggling can prevent it.

Do you law makers realize how the passage of such a license will be construed in the United States, what an argument it will be against annexation, for which you all are pledged?

This 30th day of May marks the 48th anniversary of my arrival at Honolulu, and in all these years the good men and women of all nationalities have done what they could to aid the Hawaiians to rise above their surroundings. Let me express the hope that our present law-makers will do nothing adverse to the good that has already been done.

W. F. ALLEN.

DO NOT LICENSE

Col. Wm. F. Allen Against Any Opium Permits.

Handles the Arguments That Are Made Past Experience—Says Hawaiians Would Be Injured.

APPEAL TO LEGISLATORS.

You are about to vote for or against the bill to license the sale of opium. Be sure you give this bill the careful thought it is worthy of, for, as you decide, it will be a power for good or evil in these islands.

That the advocates of the license are good, conscientious men must be admitted, and they no doubt think licensing the drug the best way to control its use. Others only look at the financial gain to the treasury, and others hope it may be a means of checking the smuggling now going on.

All these arguments have more or less weight with those who use and those who hear them. The same arguments were used when the previous opium license was passed, but the facts did not bear out the arguments. It did not control the use of opium; on the contrary, more opium was used and especially by the Hawaiian. It was the evidence of all the managers of plantations that when the drug was licensed the users of it were more and more unfitted for work on Mondays and Tuesdays from its effect, and on those days most of the trouble with them occurred.

When not licensed the men get it but they use it in a very guarded manner and are careful that it does not incapacitate them for work.

The argument that the treasury will be benefited has two sides. It was proven that when the license was running the cost of court trials, police expenses, the insane asylum and hospital expenses were largely increased, so that the amount received for the license, although a large sum, was by no means all on the credit side.

There are also two sides to the argument that with a license smuggling is checked to some extent. It was not so proven before. If the demand increases with a license, then smuggling will increase also. The holders of a license will be very apt to buy where they can get the best rates and not question how or where it was obtained. Another argument against it, proven when the Hoa was in force, is the fact that the native Hawaiians in much larger numbers used it than they ever did before, or have since the license was abolished. Should not this be a sufficient reason for voting against the license? The Hawaiians should be protected against this great temptation.

In conclusion, Mr. Pearson spoke of the Arizona river, which, in a certain place sinks out of sight in the sand and then comes to the surface again and rushes on out to sea. So it was with the Grand Army. They will soon all disappear, but then they will rise again and will continue on out into the great ocean of God's love.

President McKinley, himself, a soldier, and sober from his own experiences, recalls the dark days which followed the "Big Injin" days of the first skirmishes of the Civil War and the second thought of the Northern people, that although they had the resources of the world behind them, they made little headway against a people, who were without money, and had to get their ammunition largely through blockade runners.

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W. F. ALLEN.

REV. J. A. CRUZAN.

Telling Address to Young Men. Powerful Sermon.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan delivered a powerful sermon before a large congregation in Central Union last night. He took for his theme "Is There Anything New?" The speaker told how Christ made all things new when he came into the world. He pointed to the uplifting of woman from the time she was harnessed to the wheelbarrow until the present day. He denied that woman is subordinate to man.

In the afternoon, Mr. Cruzan addressed the Young Men's meeting in the Association building, speaking on "Habit." He showed how even inanimate things, such as a locomotive, steamship or a violin, had an individuality and is subject to being humored. Each must be treated in a different way.

On the sunward side he spoke of Daniel who had formed the habit of kneeling in prayer three times every day and the great honor and success eventually came to him. He quoted Canon Farrar as follows: "Sow a

"sowing fancy and you reap a thought; sow a thought and you reap an act; sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character."

sow a character and you reap a destiny." This is true in whatever kind of seed you sow.

On the midnight side of habit Rev. Mr. Crotan spoke of Sampson, the man of great animal strength. His strength did not lie in his long hair but in his purity of life, of which this was the sign. When he was born of his purity through falling into licentiousness and drunkenness, his destruction speedily came.

"But when this habit is formed" the speaker asked, "is there any cure for it? Yes, in the salvation of Jesus Christ."

Stirring Memorial Sermon.

The veterans of the war attended the First Methodist church last evening. Rev. G. L. Pearson gave them a stirring address. "Memory of the Just is Blessed" was his text.

Rev. Mr. Pearson stated that Memorial Day was particularly interesting at this time, as it recalled to the Grand Army men the scenes in their youth when they went to the front, as the youth of America is doing today.

The pastor spoke of the motives actuating the war of ancient times. They were brought about for revenge

WORK IN HOUSE

Outside Members Have a Grievance and Speak.

Complaint of Members of Oahu Delegation—A Sample Half Day's Work.

Upon the adjournment of the House of Representatives the other day, Mr. Loebenstein was observed to be striding up and down the big hallway in a nervous manner. He approached Mr. Richards, the other member from Hilo, and said: "I have a strong notion to go home by the next boat." Mr. Richards replied: "If the salaries act was out of the way I would take the next boat for Hilo." Upon being questioned as to his unrest, Mr. Richards continued: "It is all very well for the Honolulu members to allow the House to go on day after day without anything being done. We have accomplished really nothing at all during the past week. Members from the outside cannot attend to their private business. Some of the Oahu men expect all the Representatives to adjust themselves to the convenience of a few private interests. They come late, or remain away altogether. Then there is too much inaction on some of the acts. Now this afternoon the income tax bill came up. Its friends were without enough votes to pass it, but they had enough to adjourn. They might have gone to work for an hour or two on the twenty-five or thirty other acts on the calendar, but instead they adjourned and another whole afternoon is wasted. This is not business."

Mr. Robertson, who gives "case in court" as an excuse for absence from the House, was approached with a version of what had been complained of by Loebenstein and Richards. Robertson, Gear and Atkinson are among those most severely censured by the outside members for tardiness, absence and refusal to agree to evening sessions. Mr. Robertson gave an account of the particular adjournment mentioned by Richards that agreed with the Hilo man's story. Then Mr. Robertson said that some of the Senate and House members had made a compact to kill both Schedule "E" and the income tax act and that it would not do at all to have both measures perish. As to why consideration of the income tax act had not been postponed and other acts taken up, Mr. Robertson said: "Probably that ought to have been done."

If the House does not reform radically in its working methods, the indulgence of an additional thirty days for the calendar will not be more than half enough.

PRESS DINNER.

The War Correspondents Visit Sans Souci.

The first of the series of entertainments to Americans en route to Manila was given last evening. The affair was a delightful dinner party at Sans Souci. First there was a swim, then the meal. The banquet was largely Hawaiian, under the direction of Geo. Lycurgus. There was music by a quintette club.

The guests of honor were War Correspondents Sheridan, Jones and White. If they throw as much fervor and feeling into their reports as they did into their favorable expressions on Honolulu hospitality, their stories will be strong ones.

W. N. Armstrong was toastmaster and presided with tact and judgment. He proposed the sentiment "Old Glory," and the response by an officer of the Charleston was the gem of the evening in the oratorical line. It was brief and to the point. Paul Neumann made an address and said some original and pleasant things on press work, speech making and Hawaiian hospitality. Other speakers were the correspondents and Messrs. Logan and Hooga.

The Sans Souci party in honor of the travelers was arranged by the executive committee of the Press Club. Messrs. Balentyne and Hooga, and was a success in every way.

Supplemental Report.

A. V. Gear, chairman of the House Finance Committee, said yesterday that a supplement report would be made at once in the matter of experting Postal Savings accounts. Mr. Gear said a rather wrong impression had unfortunately been given by the first report. As a matter of fact the so-called "shortages" were duly entered and the financial responsibility assumed. In each case of a "shortage" or error of \$100 on two separate days, the mistake was made by a subordinate clerk in the bureau. The force has been too small for a long time.



AT WORK AGAIN

Hawaiian Commercial Going Ahead With Wharf.

Lumber Received at Kahului—Rev. E. G. Beckwith Delivers a Patriotic Sermon—News of Maui.

MAUI, May 23.—Sunday, the 22d, Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Pala Foreign Church, preached a sermon on the following text: "When ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled; for such things must needs be; but the end shall not be yet." The discourse was remarkable for its patriotic fervor and will long be remembered by the American members of his congregation.

During Monday afternoon, the 23d, 18 teachers assembled in the Makawao School House and discussed "Parker" etc.

Repairs are being made upon the interior of the Wailuku Court House. The large office of the clerk of the Circuit Court has been made six feet wider by changing the partition and is being divided into three apartments to be used as offices by the Circuit Judge, his clerk, and by the district magistrate.

Wailuku plantation will soon stop grinding, as the season's crop of cane has all been cut.

The native jurors are summoned to Wailuku June 1st; the foreign panel, June 4th.

Miss Zeigler has resigned the principality of Maunaolu Seminary. Miss Alexander, formerly of Kawaiahae Seminary will succeed.

Mrs. Weddick of Honolulu is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. D. Baldwin of Haiku.

W. E. Beckwith of Honolulu has been a guest of his cousin, Mrs. J. J. Hair of Hamakapoko.

During Thursday evening, May 26, the Y. P. C. E. Society of Pala gave a pleasing social in the parlors of Pala Foreign Church.

The amusing finale of the evening's program consisted of two contests: men saying 4 squares of patchwork and the ladies hammering nails in blocks of wood.

At Kahului, the H. C. Co. have received more lumber for the new wharf and commenced work again yesterday, the 27th.

The schooner Olga has discharged her cargo, but it is uncertain when she will depart owing to the recent "break-down" of Pala mill. She will take Pala and Hamakapoko sugar to the Coast.

No departures nor arrivals at the port of Kahului during the week.

Weather:—Showery today, and light rains during the week.

ISLAND CONVENTION.

Y. P. S. C. E. Will Have Annual Gathering Here June 7.

The Christian Endeavorers of the Hawaiian Islands will hold their third annual convention in Kawaiahae church next Tuesday, June 7th. There will be an early morning prayer meeting at 6:15, led by Mr. Southwick.

At the evening meeting the principal address will be made by Rev. D. P. Birnie of Central Union Church and Rev. J. M. Evers of the Ewa church.

The feature of the evening meeting will be the presentation of a badge banner to the Island branch which has gained the most new members during the year. This banner is the silk Hawaiian flag taken to the San Francisco convention last year, covered with many Christian Endeavor

badges from Australia and the United States.

At the roll call of the natives at the San Francisco convention the Hawaiian delegates had no distinctively Hawaiian song, while many of the other delegates had special state songs. Since then a Christian Endeavor song has been written to the air of Hawaii Ponoi, which will be sung for the first time at Tuesday's meeting.

Forester Delegate.

Among the return passengers on the Mariposa Thursday morning was A. H. R. Vieira who was sent from here on April 19th to the convention of the Foresters in Oakland, Cal., from the local society. He reports a very enthusiastic and harmonious convention with an attendance of about 160 delegates from all over the States. He was appointed on the Committee of Distribution and while in Oakland worked very hard for the endowment fund.

He was appointed on the Committee of Distribution and while in Oakland worked very hard for the endowment fund. He states that a new ritual of two degrees was adopted and exemplified on the first evening of the convention.

WILL WAIT A WEEK

Rapid Transit Plans and Telephone Operations.

Much Depends on Power Chosen for Street Railway—Electricity or Compressed Air.

Manager Cassidy of the Mutual Telephone Company says that there will be no switchboard or other extensive changes of the present telephone system until it is learned what the promoters of the electric car scheme are going to do. Nothing in the exchange is being touched. Should electricity be chosen as a motive power by the electric car company, it will be necessary to change all the telephone wires, as they are at present attached to the water pipes of the city. In any event the telephone company has mapped out a line of improvements that will keep up the international reputation of the telephone system of this city.

The boys at the telephone exchange have been in a despairing mood since the arrival of the Charleston. It was distinctly stated that the five whistles would be blown immediately upon the cruiser being sighted and that all the people would have to do would be to pull down the lever and listen. As a matter of fact when the whistle did blow, the levers were pulled down all over the city and a chorus of female voices kept repeating the refrain: "What are those whistles for, Central?" The boys say that a very few male voices were heard and that the greatest confusion resulted from the wholesale inquiry.

Wedded at President Dole's.

Miss Kate Howland, a well known young lady of this city, was married to S. W. Phillips of Washington, D. C. at the home of President Dole, Emma street, Saturday, May 28th, at 5 p. m. Mr. Phillips is a real estate man who has located here in business.

By One Run.

Dan Logan made the one run that won the cricket game for the Mackintosh XI. over the Herbert XI. on Saturday. The score was 50 to 49. Mr. Christian, a traveler, made 20 of the 49 runs of the losing side.

Are You

Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without straining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take . . .

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Mix with AYER'S Sarsaparilla: one to the other.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The Charleston had searchlight practice last evening.

The war correspondents have cards to the N. G. H. Officers club.

The Charleston's speed was 13.6 on the way from San Francisco to Honolulu.

Military men are practicing diligently for the two big shoots for next month.

Company "A," N. G. H., decorated the graves of men killed at Kauai in 1855.

In Kakaako at 1 th morning a native woman was arrested for beating her husband.

J. A. Schaefer, Esq., Consul for Italy, has a notice to Italian subjects in this issue.

If Professor Koebel's intention to leave on his six months' trip on the Pacific today.

John Humburg says that Kona coffee plantations are looking just now better than ever.

If 10,000 troops are stationed in or near Honolulu the town life will be somewhat changed.

The City of Peking with 1,200 or 1,500 American troops is expected to-morrow or early tomorrow.

The Philadelphia will be in commission again about June 15 and will most likely go to the Philippines.

Peter Lee says sulphur beds are forming near Kilauea crater and that this is one of the good "signs."

Quite a number of houses are being built on Tantalus on land recently purchased from the Government.

Cards are out for the wedding of Edwin Benner and Miss Maude L. Barnum at Central Union church at 8 a. m. June 9.

Hopp & Co. will fill orders for handsome parlor tables and roll top desks, various sizes, at reduced prices for one week more.

Victor safes, their usefulness and manner of construction are dwelt upon in the Timely Topics of the Hawaiian Hardware Co. today.

Geo. H. Ruttman and wife were brought before the Hilo Magistrate and are now charged with attempting to kill their infant child.

The work of coaling the U. S. S. Charleston was nearly completed last evening. The coal bunkers of the big cruiser will be filled today.

The wedding of Mr. Edwin H. Paris and Miss Rita Schmidt will take place at the home of the bride's father, Bernia street, on Thursday.

There were English, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese parents of Honolulu represented at the banquet to the correspondents.

Fate made a hit when Dan Logan was knocked out in a Decoration Day cricket game. The veteran was able to attend the press dinner last night, however.

There will be 25,000 troops in all. The City of Peking will have 1500. Other vessels certain to come are the Australia, City of Sydney, China and Zealandia.

The horsemen now talk nothing but June 11 events. A good many of other people are much interested and the 1895 Jockey Club meet promises to be a big affair.

Until further notice the O. R. & L. train leaving Honolulu at 5:10 p. m. will take Waialae Passengers and Freight. Returning at 8:23 a. m.

Geo. H. Paris was delivering stock certificates for the W. W. Diamond Co., Ltd. on Saturday. The evidences of ownership are about the neatest thing of the sort yet seen here.

American Minister and Mrs. Sewall gave a delightful bathing party at their Waikiki home on Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Newlands. Some fourteen ladies were present.

Assurance is given that troops en route to Manile will be brought ashore here. This will be to rest the men and clean the ships. Probably a big camp will be established in or near town.

Hikakalani Hobron has been granted a divorce from E. C. Hobron with \$4000 alimony and \$250 for attorney fees. Irene Brown has been granted a divorce, with custody of children, from Chas. A. Brown.

There is now no "focal boat." The Doric will "bring the business that was

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AND

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CITY OF PEKING.....	May 26	PERU.....	June 19
DORIC.....	June 4	COPTIC.....	June 13
CHINA.....	June 15	RIO DE JANEIRO.....	June 23
ENIGMO.....	June 25	GAEPLIC.....	July 3
FRRU.....	July 6	CITY OF PEKING.....	July 12
COPTIC.....	July 14	RIO DE JANEIRO.....	July 22

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

PERU.....	June 19	COPTIC.....	June 13
RIO DE JANEIRO.....	June 23	GAEPLIC.....	July 3
CITY OF PEKING.....	July 12	CITY OF PEKING.....	July 12
RIO DE JANEIRO.....	July 22	RIO DE JANEIRO.....	July 22
GAEPLIC.....	July 3	COPTIC.....	July 13

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1895

S. S. KINAU,

WAS OUT OF TUNE

Violin Handily Bested By
Irish Lassie in Match.

Large Crowd Attracted to the Park
Track-Betting Was Heavy—Lassie Had It Easy After First Heat.

SUMMARY.

Match race for \$500 a side at Kapiolani Park track, Honolulu, H. I., May 28, 1898, between Jas. Quinn's Imp. Violin, b. m., aged by Alex. Button, dam Vidette, and L. L. McCandless Imp. b. m. Irish Lassie, 2:28, aged by St. Patrick, 2:24, dam Aurelia, best three heats in five: Violin, driven by W. Bagsby...1 2 2 2 Irish Lassie, driven by J. Gibson.....2 1 1 1 Time, 2:25, 2:24 1/2, 2:36, 2:33.

Judges—Theo. Hoffman, Capt. Tripp, Capt. Cluney.

Starter—Capt. Tripp.

Timers—Gus Schumann and M. Decker.

Track fast; weather fine.

Attendance large; no admission.

Whole time of race, one hour and a half.

THE RACE.

This match was the outcome of a win at the special race meeting by Irish Lassie in a field that included Violin. The challenge was issued by the owner of Violin. It was claimed that Violin was in no condition—too fleshy. Besides the purse of \$1,000, between \$5,000 and \$6,000 was wagered on the outcome. As a rule "the fancy" favored Irish Lassie.

It was still remarked that Violin was too fleshy when she came to the post. She moved freely enough showed good courage, but appeared to "blow" too much after each heat. Some of the adepts denounced the mare as a "quitter."

The story of the race may be quickly told. Violin took the first heat because the Lassie broke twice and Gibson did not care to drive the favorite out too fast on the last quarter of the first mile. In the other three heats Lassie had the race well in hand all the time. For most of the way on each journey the horses traveled together and made a pretty picture. The sprinting was very good. The first half was made in 1:09 in heats one and two.

Violin will be either given a long rest or trained harder than ever for coming events. Irish Lassie will be continued at her work for the meeting June 11 with Margaret H and other fast ones.

To Entertain Correspondents.

All the papers of the city were represented at a meeting in this office yesterday afternoon to discuss press entertainment for the correspondents en route to Manila. There will be several special men with the Charles-ton and transports. The local plan is to give the travelers a dinner and a good time, probably at Sans Souci. Arrangements have been placed in the hands of a committee of two—C. G. Ballentyne and F. L. Hoogs. As the dean of the fraternity, W. N. Armstrong presided over the meeting held yesterday.

Will Leave Maui.

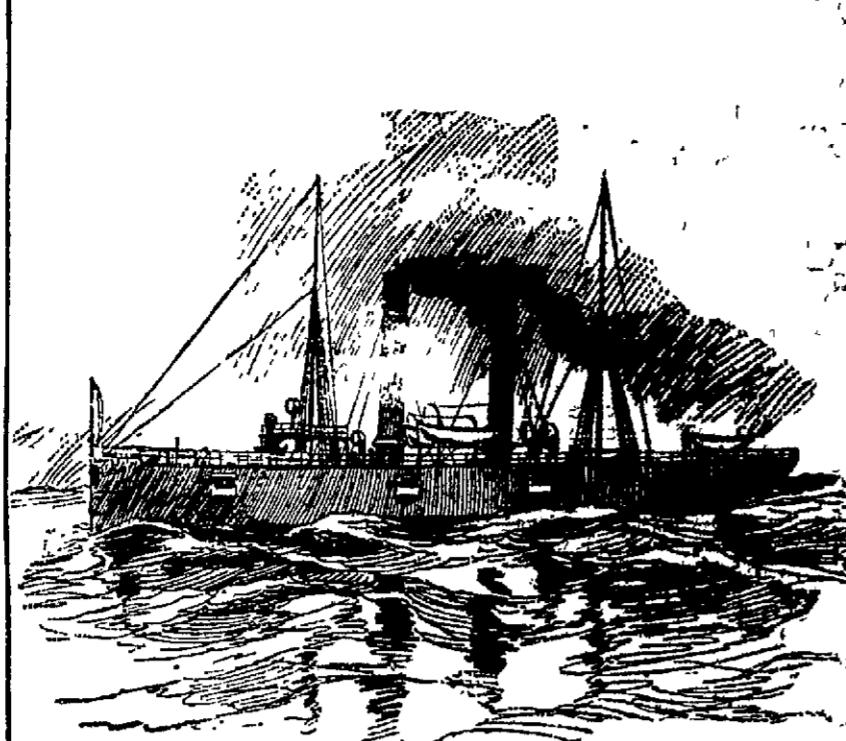
News comes from Maui that Samuel Chillingworth of Wailuku, has decided to come to Honolulu to remain permanently. This will take place as soon as he has had time to settle up all of his business on Maui. The people of that island are very sorry to lose Mr. Chillingworth as he has been one of the foremost lawyers and citizens there for many years past. Mr. Chillingworth finds that he likes Honolulu better than Maui and Charles Chillingworth, his son, is located here permanently, so he feels he must likewise come to Honolulu.

Doctors' Club.

At the close of the annual meeting of the Medical Association of Hawaii on Thursday evening the proposition was made to form a local medical club for the discussion of medical and scientific subjects. The first meeting will be held on June 20th at which time the club will be organized. There is to be no business whatever connected with the meetings. There will simply be informal discussion on various topics. The meetings will be held once a month.

Out of Water.

The story arrived on the Claudine Sunday morning of the entrance into the port of Kahului in distress on Friday of the American schooner Emma & Louis which sailed from this port for San Diego, Cal. on Thursday morning with a full cargo of old bottles. It seems that shortly after leaving this port the steward of the little schooner went to the tank to



SHE FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

The cruiser Nashville, of the North Atlantic fleet, fired the first shot in the hostilities with Spain and captured the first prize, the Buena Ventura, a merchant ship. This is an honor of which the crew of the Nashville will always feel justly proud.



STRIKING HER COLORS TO UNITED STATES WARSHIP.

When an enemy's ship pulls down her flag then there is enthusiasm on board the victor. On board the vanquished it is a time of sadness. The illustration shows a Spanish ship striking her colors to a United States warship.

BY AUTHORITY.

SATURDAY, June 11, 1898, being the commemoration of the birthday of KAMEHAMEHA I, will be observed as a Public Holiday and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

H. E. COOPER,
Minister of the Interior, ad interim.
Interior Office, May 27, 1898.

A WOMAN'S LIFE WORK.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

Utterly Miserable for Thirteen Years Because of a Helpless Infirmitiy—Now Able to Help Others.

From the Plaindealer, Canton, N. Y.

To suffer for years with a prevailing painful ailment which baffled skillful medical treatment, yet which was restored by a simple household remedy, is the lot which befell Mrs. Geo. L. Rogers, of Canton, New York.

"Thirteen years ago," said Mrs. Rogers to reporter, "I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism and a complication of diseases. I cannot begin to describe my sufferings during that time. You can judge somewhat of what I endured, when you look at these hands. They were distorted, twisted and swollen. My foot too, is so much out of shape that the big toe lays across the others, and end touching the little toe. I tried different doctors and many proprietary remedies, but no permanent benefit was obtained. Last March I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had finished the first box I began to feel that they were doing me good. I continued using them and steadily grew better. I have used thirteen boxes of the pills and to-day feel better than for the past fifteen years. My appetite is good. I feel bright cheerful and have a desire to live and enjoy society. I have been a member of the Methodist church for many years but for six years was unable to attend. I am able now to attend the church services regularly and certainly appreciate that privilege. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Fair People a wonderful medicine and am confident no other medicine could have effected the wonderful cure they have in my case. I am glad to state this, hoping that some sufferer may profit by it and obtain relief."

It was nature's own remedy that accomplished this cure, caused by impure blood for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills.

Sold by all dealers in medicine

HENRY E COOPER,
Minister of the Interior ad interim.
Interior Office, May 6, 1898.

1968-94T

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, July 15, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

HENRY E COOPER,
Minister of the Interior ad interim.
Interior Office, May 6, 1898.

1968-94T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph H. Nawahi.

On reading and filing the petition of Emma A. Nawahi, Administratrix, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate situated at Hilo, Hawaii and Puna, Hawaii, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of said deceased, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., May 14, 1898.

By the Court,
GEORGE LUCAS,
1969-6t Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case in which they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court (Seal) of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Kamaka Molkeha.—Assumpsit. To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Police-man in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Kamaka Molkeha, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookeka, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Kamaka Molkeha, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Thirty-two and 85-100 (\$32.85) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. And defendant though thereunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Twenty and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Kamaka Molkeha, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1968-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Kamaka Molkeha.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Police-man in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Kamaka Molkeha, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookeka, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Kamaka Molkeha, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Thirty-two and 85-100 (\$32.85) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. And defendant though thereunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Twenty and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Kamaka Molkeha, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1968-3T

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 10th day of June, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1968-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Pane Ua.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Police-man in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Pane Ua, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookeka, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Pane Ua, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Three and 80-100 (\$3.80) Dollars, together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Pane Ua, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1968-3T

doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Three and 80-100 (\$3.80) Dollars, together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Pane Ua, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1968-3T

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Makalo Est.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Police-man in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Makalo Est, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookeka, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Makalo Est, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Twenty and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896. And defendant though thereunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Twenty and 70-100 (\$20.70) Dollars together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Makalo Est, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

THURSTON'S SAY

Ex-Minister of the Interior Makes

Statement on Wharf Matters.

HAD A WELL DEFINED POLICY

Was for Government Ownership and Control—Gives Version of Transactions With O. R. & L. Co.

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1898.
Hon. W. O. Smith, Attorney-General,

Honolulu, H. I.

Sir.—Your communications of April 19th and 22nd are duly in hand with enclosures.

I note that you request me to make a statement of the circumstances which led up to the granting of the lease to the O. R. & L. Co. of the wharf frontage.

As it is now over eight years since the transaction and I have not access here to the correspondence and the documents connected with the matter, it is impossible for me to give exact details to make as full a statement as I could if I were in Honolulu; but I will make as full a statement as I can from my personal knowledge, hoping at an early date to be able to return to Honolulu and there complete the details.

According to my best recollection, and subject to correction upon further examination of documentary evidence, the circumstances under which the lease from the Government to the O. R. & L. Co., of the wharf frontage and the location of the terminal division was granted, were as follows:

The original location of the Railroad began at King street, including the present depot and railroad yards. Sometime after this location was approved, Mr. Dillingham had an interview with me in which he stated that it was necessary for the successful conduct of the railroad that they should be able to receive and deliver freight directly from and to the shipping, and wanted to know if the Government would not put in a wharf on that side of the harbor.

My reply was that I could see the value to the Railroad of access to the harbor, but that there was no appropriation then available with which the Government could construct the wharf.

Mr. Dillingham then proposed that he should build the wharf. There had already been considerable discussion in the Cabinet and between myself and Mr. Rowell, the Superintendent of Public Works, concerning the growing needs of the port for wharf room, and plans had been discussed for building additional wharves on the Ewa side of the harbor. I informed Mr. Dillingham at the time that I was a firm believer in the policy of the Government absolutely owning and controlling the wharves and the harbor front; that the Government was not in a position to now build a wharf, but recognizing the value to the public and the railroad, and desiring to facilitate his operations in every proper way, I would consent to his constructing a wharf, upon the condition that it should not interfere with the plan of location of wharves on the Ewa side of the harbor which might ultimately be adopted, which proposition Mr. Dillingham immediately agreed to.

About this time, or perhaps a little previous thereto, the railroad acquired the Youman's estate land on the west side of the harbor and claimed that it reached to deep water, giving him the deep water frontage on the harbor.

I caused the line of the Youman's land to be located either by the survey department, or by the Superintendent of Public Works, I forgot which, and found that between the line and deep water, there lay a strip of shoal water of practically the same depth as that over the Youman's property which the railroad had acquired.

I thereupon informed Mr. Dillingham that I did not admit that his property came to deep water; that the strip of shoal between the line of his property and deep water belonged to the Government and that in pursuance of the policy of Government ownership and control of the harbor frontage I could not consent to the location of the terminal division which he was then seeking to obtain, unless and until the question of the ownership of this strip was settled. He urged that the question of the ownership of this strip be postponed and be settled by itself.

I refused to consent to this. I told him that the Government had no desire to hamper him in his operations and that no charge would be made to him for the occupation of the strip, but that there must be a definite agreement and understanding as to the title. I thereupon offered to lease to the Railroad the strip in question at a nominal rental for a limited period.

Mr. Dillingham was very loath to acknowledge the Government ownership in the strip in question, but finally after several weeks negotiation, the matter was agreed to.

Not having the documents before me I do not know what the relative dates of the location of the terminal division and the lease are. The official approval of the location of the division is endorsed upon the map showing the location.

I note that in Mr. Hartwell's notes given to you he suggests that the approval of the harbor location which is recited in the lease as extending to deep water, may give the Railroad the right to condemn the harbor frontage.

The fact is that the location of the terminal division and the lease to the Railroad of the Government strip in question, were all part of the same transaction and the provisions in the

least absolutely negative the possibility of the suggested construction.

In this connection I would call your attention to subdivision 1 on page 3 of the lease which provides that "The Government shall have the right to take possession of the land heretofore demised or any part thereof; together with the improvements on the same, or on any portion, which may be taken at any time after giving to the Company ninety days' notice of intention so to do, and the payment or tender to the Company of the value of such improvements."

Also to subdivision 7 on page 5 of the lease which reads: "Notwithstanding the above demise if it should be deemed necessary at any time by the Minister of the Interior to change the location of said wharf or wharves or of any filled in premises for the benefit or improvement of the Harbor of Honolulu, the Government shall have the right at its own expense to make such change without paying to the Company any consequential damages for loss of use of said premises, loss of business or otherwise, or any damages other than the kind specified above."

(The damages "specified above" being the actual cost of material which the Government might take from the Company.)

Also to the clause beginning on page 5 and ending on page 6 whereby the Company covenants that whenever the lease or by taking possession under the terms to take the lease, performs the conditions by which it is allowed to take possession under the lease, the "Company will peaceably quit and deliver up to the said Minister, or his successors in office or assigns all of the premises hereby demised."

I call your attention to the fact that all of these provisions and the very lease itself are absolutely inconsistent with a permanent grant or any step in the direction of allowing the Railroad Company to acquire permanent title to the harbor frontage.

I understand that it is being urged on behalf of the Company that the Government in now attempting to resume occupation of the harbor strip of land by the terms of the lease, and to construct Government wharves on that side of the harbor, has changed the policy which it had in 1890 when the lease was made, and is acting in bad faith with the Company. I cannot believe that Mr. Dillingham can have made any such statement or argument, for nothing can be further from the truth. All of my acts at that time as Minister of the Interior were taken upon full consideration by the entire Cabinet and after many discussions and many interviews. The policy of the Government then was exactly what it is now; that is, to own and control the harbor frontage. At that time the plan of the wharves in that part of the harbor had not been decided upon and there was no appropriation with which to build a Government wharf. It was the full intention and policy of the Government at that time to develop at an early date the wharfage on the Ewa side of the harbor. All this, Mr. Dillingham knew fully, clearly and completely. Pending the discussion of the exact location of the wharves and an appropriation therefor, permission was given to Mr. Dillingham to temporarily locate the government land fronting the harbor for 10 years, subject to cancellation at any time, in order that the Railroad business might not be hampered.

The plans of wharves which the Railroad Company now urges, or one similar thereto, was drafted and presented to me at the time by Mr. Dillingham. Then, as now, Mr. Rowell preferred the plan which I understand he still prefers—that it is a straight wharf from near the Lime Kilns to near the cattle wharf. My belief at the time, fully expressed to both Mr. Rowell and Mr. Dillingham, was that Mr. Dillingham's plan was the best, that instead of the basin from the Lime Kilns up to King street bridge and toward the present cattle wharf being filled in, it should be excavated, making additional harbor room, and by the plan of wharves which Mr. Dillingham advocated being adopted, giving much more frontage than the straight line plan proposed by Mr. Rowell. I, at the time, however, told Mr. Dillingham that what I should advocate would be the condemnation by the Government and taking from the Railroad Company all the land necessary to be so excavated and the frontage back from the water edge so produced, for not less than 100 feet. Mr. Dillingham replied that the Government could, of course, at any time do so, provided that it pay for the land so taken.

I do not know what the details are of the action and litigation as between the Government and the Railroad Company, but this I do know, that the Government in attempting to locate a permanent system of wharves on the Ewa side of the harbor and abrogating the railroad lease and taking possession of the strip of land in question, is acting upon the exact and precise understanding and agreement entered into between it and the Railroad Company in 1890 at the time of the location of the terminal division and the execution of the lease in question; that such policy was, although not what Mr. Dillingham then wanted, fully and absolutely understood and agreed to by him.

I understand from other sources that my connection with this transaction has been publicly and adversely commented upon and I think that I am entitled to the publication of this statement, and I hereby request that you allow publication thereof. I remain,

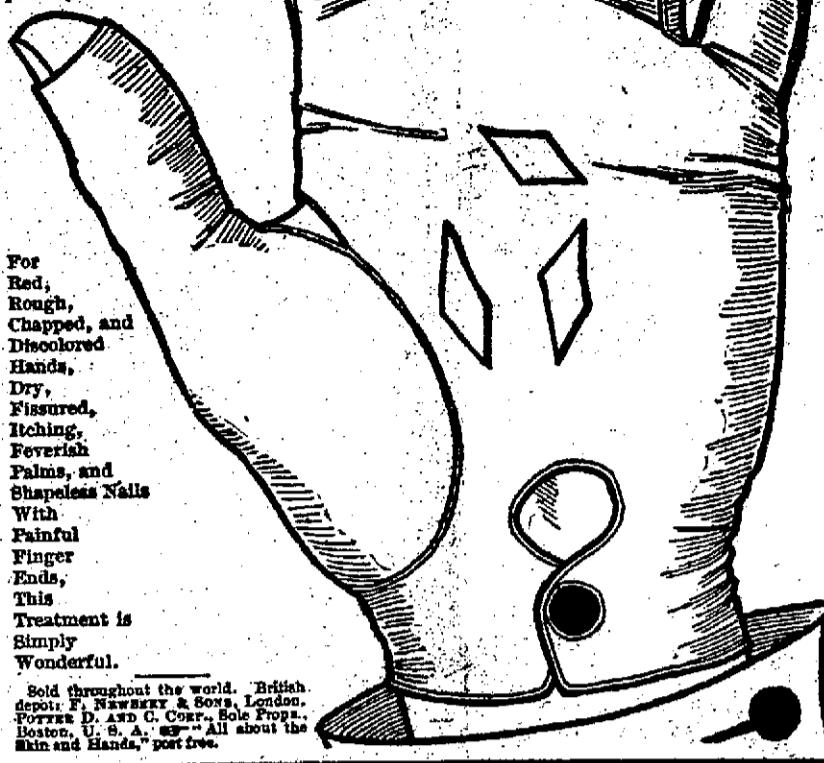
Yours very truly,
L. A. THURSTON.
(Sig.)

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TOTAL FUNDS AT LIST DECEMBER, 1896.

1- Authorized Capital	63,000,000	£	d
1- Subscribed	2,730,000		
1- Paid up Capital	657,500	0	0
2- Fire Funds	2,660,500	12	0
2- Life and Annuity Funds	9,804,129	2	8
	12,364,632	14	8
Revenue Fire Branch	1,077,028	17	9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,404,507	9	11
	22,361,256	7	8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.REDUCTION OF RATES,
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